

Rubio	Stabenow	Whitehouse
Sanders	Tester	Wicker
Schatz	Udall (NM)	Wyden
Schumer	Warner	
Shaheen	Warren	

NAYS—27

Barrasso	Cruz	Portman
Blunt	Fischer	Risch
Boozman	Grassley	Roberts
Burr	Inhofe	Scott
Coats	Johanns	Sessions
Coburn	Johnson (WI)	Shelby
Cochran	McConnell	Thune
Cornyn	Moran	Toomey
Crapo	Paul	Vitter

NOT VOTING—6

Brown	Enzi	Lee
Chambliss	Isakson	Udall (CO)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DONNELLY). On this vote, the yeas are 67, the nays are 27. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

Cloture having been invoked, the motion to recommit fails.

VOTE EXPLANATION

• Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. President, I was unable to return to Washington, DC, prior to the vote this evening due to unavoidable weather-related delays of my airline flight, which were beyond my control. I was therefore unable to cast a vote for rollcall vote No. 160, the motion to invoke cloture on Leahy amendment No. 1183 to S. 744, the Comprehensive Immigration Reform Bill. Had I been present, I would have voted yea. •

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each, with the exception of 15 minutes for Senator PORTMAN and 20 minutes for Senator INHOFE, and the time count postcloture.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?

Mr. INHOFE. Reserving the right to object, the mic was not on.

Mr. REID. Rearrange the time. Twenty minutes for the Senator INHOFE, PORTMAN 15, and INHOFE goes first.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. I would say to my friend—I am sure he is ready to speak—I may have a little closing business that I may have to interrupt. If he would be good enough to allow me to do that, we would take only a minute or two.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

DOMESTIC OIL PRODUCTION

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I appreciate the majority leader making this arrangement. I was wanting to get a little more time than that. However, let me just mention two bills that I plan one to reintroduce, another to introduce, which I think are timely tonight because of something that is going to happen tomorrow.

Tomorrow I am going to reintroduce a bill making it clear that States are sole regulators of the hydraulic fracturing process, and there is a reason for bringing this up in the next bill.

I am pleased to be joined by Senators VITTER, PORTMAN, ROBERTS, ENZI, SESSIONS, COBURN, CRAPO, RISCH, SCOTT, CRUZ, HATCH, JOHNSON, and LEE.

Since 2008, domestic oil production has increased by 40 percent. This has never happened before. That is just in the last 4 years. Because of the new applications for such processes as horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing, we have been able to do this. But the most interesting thing is that with a 40-percent increase, 100 percent of that has been in State or in private land.

That is critical, because we keep hearing from this administration that they somehow want to take credit for the fact that we have had an increase in that period of time, when the fact is that has all been done on private land or on State land. None of it has been done on Federal land.

In fact, the Congressional Research Service came out earlier this year:

All of the increase from FY2007 to FY2012 took place on non-federal lands, and the federal share of total U.S. crude oil production fell by about seven percentage points.

That means that while we increased 40 percent, that which was on Federal land decreased by 7 percent. It just goes to show the real consequences of the administration's all-out war on fossil fuels. The President has made it so difficult for anyone to lease Federal land or obtain drilling permits that many producers have simply stopped working on Federal lands altogether. For those who remain, the process is dysfunctional and unfriendly. For instance, it takes an average of 207 days to get a drilling permit on Federal lands. By contrast, in my State of Oklahoma it only takes 10 hours, and 83 percent of the Federal lands are off-limits.

I think we need to understand all the benefits that could be out there are in spite of this administration and the policies of this administration. We shouldn't be fooled. The President may claim he likes natural gas, but he is actually taking every step he can to impose more burdensome regulations on industries so he can shut them down in favor of his beloved renewables. This war against hydraulic fracturing is part of that effort.

I can remember when we had something that took place a few months ago called date night. A lot of the Democrats, on national TV at a joint session of the legislature, didn't like the idea when something came up that was not popular with the people at home and happened to be popular with Democrats, so they had date night, so individuals would be scattered out and they wouldn't have all the Republicans on one side and all the Democrats on one side.

I thought it was kind of interesting because, I won't mention her name, but

one of my very good friends who happens to be a liberal Democrat, when the President stood up and made the statement, he said:

Now there is an abundance of good, clean, natural gas that we can have for the future.

I nudged her and I said:

Are you listening to this?

And she said back to me:

Wait a minute, you are going to hear something else.

He came out, and this is what he said right after that:

[we will be] requiring all companies that drill for gas on public lands to disclose the chemicals they use. Because America will develop this resource without putting the health and safety of our citizens at risk.

Which are other words for: However, we are not going to be doing hydraulic fracturing. This is kind of interesting because we cannot have natural gas production without having hydraulic fracturing.

In response to this charge by the President, the Department of the Interior recently proposed new regulations that would apply to any hydraulic fracturing that occurs on Federal lands. These new regulations cover everything from chemical disclosure to water use and cement bonding requirements. They add a massive new layer of regulatory compliance to any operator looking to develop reserves on Federal lands at a cost of as much as \$250,000 per well. It costs that much more with no environmental benefits.

You might ask: Why no environmental benefits? It is because Lisa Jackson, who is Barack Obama's Director of EPA, stated on the record:

In no case have we made a definitive determination that the fracking process has caused chemicals to enter ground water.

In other words, in the last 60 years—and I can attest to the last 60 years because the first hydraulic fracturing took place in Duncan, OK, in my State, in 1949. Since then, over 1 million wells have been fracked without any ground water contamination.

So why would the President want to take the authority away from the States if they have such an excellent track record? It is because of his war on fossil fuels.

To combat this I am introducing the Fracturing Regulations Are Effective in State Hands Act.

The bill I am talking about simply makes it clear that States are the sole regulators of hydraulic fracturing, as they have been for the last 60 years. It includes Federal lands located within the borders of a State, so my bill would render the President's new regulations moot and ineffective and keep States in the driver's seat, effectively regulating the process.

I urge my colleagues to support this. This is something that would be a major effort. If you stop and think about the people talking about the bad economy and all that, you just go to the oil States and see what has happened. We could be enjoying this prosperity all throughout the country. We